Mapline

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Warren, Dodge and Later Nineteenth-Century Army Maps of the West

Detail from "Map of the Territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean," by Gouverneur K. Warren (1857)

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The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **David Buisseret**

Research connected with scholarly publication of the 1866 map of the American West drawn under the supervision of Major General Grenville Mellon Dodge ("Map of the Military District, Kansas and the Territories"), now in the map collection of The Newberry Library, strongly suggests that post-1857 synthetic maps of the Trans-Mississippi West provide a neglected research field in need of extensive study. Carl Wheat, in his magistral six-volume study of the cartography of the Trans-Mississippi West, fully appreciated that the 1857 map by Gouverneur K. Warren, "Map of the Territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean," (Wheat 936) was a synthetic map—that is, one which critically incorporated data from many diverse surveys into a single unified map. Wheat drew attention to the value of the memoir written by Warren in 1859, which lays out his principles of synthetic map-making. Nevertheless, Wheat had little to say about the steady progress in Western synthetic cartography that followed upon Warren's work.

The Warren memoir, (*Memoir to accompany the Map of the Territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean* [U.S. Serial Set 801]) is the only treatise on the methods employed in the making of the American synthetic maps of the period. Warren's task was to bring together the diverse individual maps made for the various railroad surveys of the 1850s into a single general map of the whole Trans-Mississippi West. The memoir details how Warren carried out the assignment.

In Warren's day, there were still few places in the West which had been fixed by astronomical observation. The makers of many of the source maps he used had begun their surveys by accepting longitudes which had been erroneously fixed by previous observers, thus incorporating systematic errors in the longitudes of the maps resulting from their own expeditions. Warren was thus faced with the need to eliminate these systematic errors of his sources. To do so, Warren hit upon the idea of tying his map into the principal meridians established by the U.S. Land Office. Although these meridians were not established by astronomical observations, and the survey method required that the principal meridians be made perpendicular to the parallels, Warren noted that: "The error in the difference of longitude between any two points near the same parallel, or in the difference of latitude near the same meridian will not probably exceed one minute of arc in a distance of 500 miles." As the Land Office surveys included the beginning points of all the surveyed explorations which Warren used, he accordingly was able to adjust the systematic errors of his sources.

To deal with idiosyncratic errors, Warren erected a framework of points fixed by the astronomical observations of more than one field party. He then fitted his source maps to his corrected beginning longitudes and the longitudes of his corrected fixed points. In cases where there were no discrepancies, Warren copied the topographic features directly from his sources. Where the route distances given by his sources were either too long or too short to fit his revised longitudes, Warren modified the topographic renditions to fit his own determinations of longitude.

Warren's map was thus not a slavish copy of his sources, but a critical analysis and synthesis of them. While the general features of Warren's sources can be readily recognized on his map, there are numerous differences in renderings of features. These follow not from Warren's inability to faithfully copy features, but because his own critical framework compelled him to make changes.

No written sources have yet been found confirming that the Dodge map, too, was constructed in a manner paralleling that prescribed by Warren's memoir. Yet precisely the same kind of small differences in longitude are found between the source maps used by Dodge and the Dodge map itself. There can be little doubt that the 1866 Dodge map (which covers the area from the Missouri River to eastern Nevada and the Canadian border to southern boundaries of Kansas, Colorado, and Utah) is a critical synthetic map in the tradition of the 1857 Warren map.

Moreover, research on the Dodge map promises to throw new light upon the involvement of the U.S. Army in the making and use of synthetic maps. The original manuscript map was drawn at the headquarters of the military district of Kansas and the Territories. It was cut into 28 panels (with four rows of seven panels each) and backed with cloth. The long sides of the panels ran along the short side of the map. Then the manuscript map (on a scale of about one 1 inch to 18.3 miles) was photographically copied and reduced (to a scale of 1 inch to 32.2 miles). Only four copies of the published map are known at present (including two at The Newberry Library). Like the original manuscript map, the published map was composed of 28 panels backed with cloth for easy folding to roughly the size of a single panel.

Both the manuscript and published Dodge maps belong to a class of maps I have termed *army field maps*, defined from Newberry examples showing a particular kind of sectioning and mounting, so that they could be folded in the same way to roughly the same size. These were maps drawn, published, and mounted on cloth by the engineers attached to various district or division headquarters, or they were maps published elsewhere and mounted in the same manner by these headquarters. Four sample panels from the Raynolds map and photographic Dodge army field maps have, respectively, a mean of 10.75 × 17.8cm. and 13.9 × 17.3cm.

The published version of the 1866 Dodge map.

Years after Dodge, engineer officers continued to make synthetic maps of the areas under the command of their headquarters, but the preparation of field maps seems not to have persisted beyond the 1870s. This conclusion, however, though based on the limited number of preserved examples, may represent a shift in army mapping policy, for by 1873 army territorial commanders had been made responsible for "comprehensive" mapping of their command areas.

My interest in the physical attributes—specifically the sectioning and mounting—of the army field maps is directed towards the definition of functional and socially meaningful map categories, and is derived from material culture studies valued by students of folklore and archaeologists. The usefulness of such physical studies of maps depends upon large quantities of data, which permit precise definition of class and type boundaries. Thus it is lamentable that exact qualitative and quantified data (such as the manner of map folding and the size of panels) is seldom available in standard cartobibliographies. Army field maps are known from at least the American Civil War (and very likely from the Mexican War). The matter is further complicated because there are obvious overlaps in format and panel size of army field maps with maps clearly belonging to other socially-defined classes. For example, a sectioned Civil-War-era army field map in The Newberry Library folds much like a finely bound civilian presentation copy of the Warren map. The 1866 Dodge manuscript map roughly duplicates a Newberry civilian copy of the 1868 Freyhold map. Nevertheless, it is very probable that, through the methods of material culture studies, map format can be tied to differences in both the way the map was used and its social role in the society that created it.

Mel Thurman
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

A Request for Assistance

The issue of the physical properties of folded maps is of such magnitude that the author would appreciate any assistance or specific knowledge relating to army field maps, besides aid in elucidation of the 1866 Dodge map for publication. Specific information is requested in three areas. First, knowledge of any backed and folded army maps, especially dated ones, would help to determine the temporal and spatial distribution of army field maps. Second, the states of the 1859–60 Raynolds map ("Map of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers and their Tributaries," Wheat 1012), a major source of the Dodge map, is in need of clarification. Five editions and four states of the Raynolds map are now known, but two or three unknown states are inferred. The location of a pre-1877 state showing none of the three Bozeman Trail forts (Ft. Reno, Ft. Phil Kearny, and Ft. C.F. Smith, between 106°–107°W and 43°30′-44°30′N), especially examples without diamonds at the locations of these forts, and another pre-1877 state showing only Ft. Reno would be extremely important to the Dodge map research. Third, the locations of any unrecorded copies of the photographic publication of the Dodge map (Wheat 1142) would be appreciated, so that comparison of the coloring of political and military boundaries, as well as roads, on individual copies can be made. The author will welcome a prompt reply from interested readers on any of the matters. Please direct correspondence to Dr. Melburn Thurman, P.O. Box 391, Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670.

Map Talk

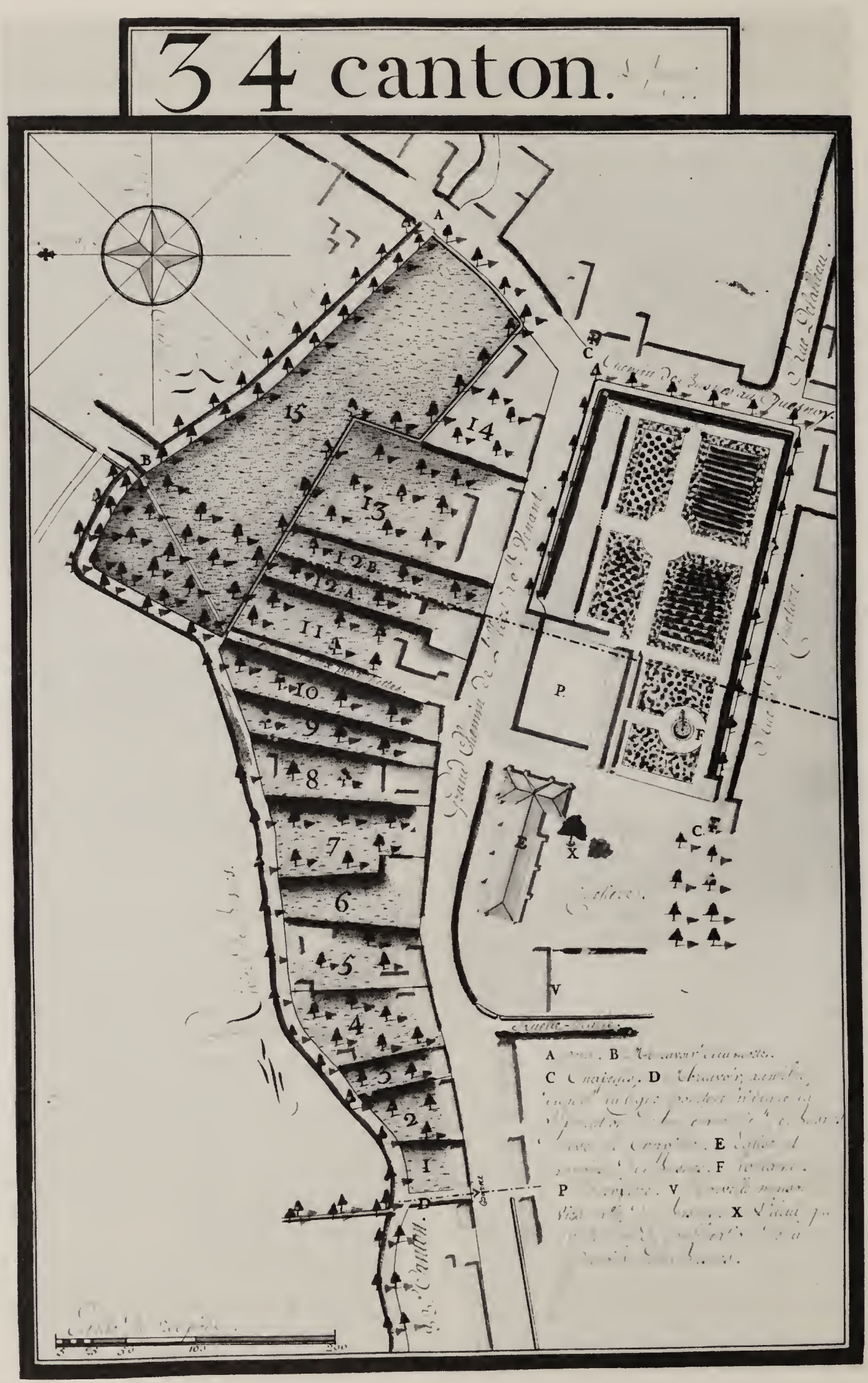
World map on two hemispheres by Thomas Stackhouse from *An Universal Atlas, being a set of maps to illustrate ancient and modern geography in which the ancient and present division of countries and names of places are at one view presented to the eye* (London, 1782)

After we have first learnt and gone through any of those arts or sciences which are to be explained by diagrams, figures and schemes, such as geometry, geography, astronomy, opticks, mechanicks, &c. we may best preserve them in memory by having those schemes and figures in large sheets of paper hanging always before the eye in closets, parlours, halls, chambers, entries, stair-cases, &c. Thus the learned images will be perpetually imprest on the brain, and will keep the learning that depends upon them alive and fresh in the mind through the growing years of life: The meer diagrams and figures will ever recal to our thoughts those theorems, problems and corollaries which have been demonstrated by them.

It is an incredible deal of geography may be learnt this way by the two terrestrial hemispheres, and by particular maps and charts of the coasts and countries of the earth happily disposed round about us. . . .

But remember that if there be any colouring upon these maps or projections, it should be laid on so thin as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines, figures or letters: Whereas most times they are daubed so thick with gay and glaring colours, and hung up so high above the reach of the eye that should survey and read them, as though their only design were to make a gaudy show upon the wall, and they hung there meerly to cover the naked plaister or wainscot.

Excerpted from *The Improvement of the Mind: or, a Supplement to the Art of Logick*, fourth edition, by Isaac Watts (London, 1761)



A page from a manuscript atlas of the Parish of Busnes, near Lille, by Christophe Verlet

Smith Center Announcements

The Ninth Series of Nebenzahl Lectures: Rural Images.

Early in November 1988, the Ninth Series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography took place at The Newberry Library. They attracted a large attendance, of about two hundred people, and addressed problems in the genesis and development of the estate plan. Professor P.D.A. Harvey, of the University of Durham in England, first talked about the origin of the estate plan, contending that it seemed to be an original English form, though whether it arose from the initiative of landowners or of surveyors was not clear. Sarah Bendall, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, then offered some very illuminating examples of estate plans in the county of Cambridgeshire.

Passing over Ireland, which early adopted this cartographic form, the conference next heard from Barry Higman, of The University of the West Indies, about Jamaican estate plans. On the following day David Buisseret described the spread of the estate plan in North America, contending that this cartographic form only flourished in a certain well-defined social and economic milieu. Finally, Ann Graham of the Texas State Historical Association described the great wealth of estate plans to be found at the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City.

The lectures were followed as usual by a session for criticism and suggestions. Several speakers made the point that the definition of what is an estate plan needed to be more finely honed, and others doubted that some of the examples cited in fact fell into that category. The speakers were exhorted to collaborate in the writing of their final papers, so that as much comparative information as possible could be drawn out, thus enabling us better to understand this distinctive and fascinating cartographic form.

The discussion then went on to the subject of what themes might be appropriate for future series. There were many helpful suggestions, from which it seems likely that the Center will aim for a series on urban plans in 1991, followed by a series on the mapping of Ptolemy in 1993 (when the meeting of the International Society for the History of Cartography is due to take place in Chicago), and then by a series on transport maps some time after that. All these plans are of course very tentative and liable to change if one of the themes lacks speakers, or if some other excellent theme with appropriate speakers suggests itself.

Finally, several speakers enquired about the publication of papers from series seven and eight ("Maps in the Making," and "Monarchs, Ministers and Maps"), and were glad to hear that this work was in hand.

New Publications

David Buisseret's catalogue to the exhibit, *Rural Images: the Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds*, mounted to accompany the recent Nebenzahl Lectures by the same name may now be purchased from the Smith Center for $5.00, plus $1.50 for postage and handling. The catalogue features photographs and descriptions of all sixteen items exhibited, most of which are from the Newberry's collections. A full listing of all Smith Center publications is also available. Write The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

Smith Center Fellows

In January and February, *Harry Kelsey* completed a three-month fellowship he had begun last August. Dr. Kelsey is studying the maps believed to derive from the *padrón general*, the master map (or map corpus), housed in the famed Casa de Contratación, on which Spanish worldwide reconnaissance was recorded during the sixteenth century.

Catherine Delano Smith begins her three-month

fellowship in early March. Dr. Smith is a Senior Lecturer in Geography at the University of Nottingham. She has published numerous studies of ancient and prehistoric geography and cartography, and collaborated with David Woodward and Brian Harley on the first volume of *The History of Cartography* published in 1987. Her work at the Newberry will contribute to a study of the history of cartographic signs. She expects to make good use of the Novacco Collection of early printed Italian maps and the Newberry's collection of early modern atlases.

Smith Center Staff

Robert W. Karrow, Curator of Maps at the Newberry, was appointed Administrative Curator of Special Collections in December 1988. After receiving his Masters Degree in Library Science, Bob joined the staff of the library in 1971 as its first map cataloguer. In 1975 he was appointed Curator of Maps, which title he will continue to hold along with his new one. Bob was general editor of the massive *Checklist of Printed Maps of The Middle West to 1900* in fourteen volumes published 1981–83. His English edition and revision of Leo Bagrow's bio-bibliography of the cartographers of Ortelius' atlas is scheduled for publication this year.

During January and February, *Melburn Thurman* served as consultant to the Holzheimer Research and Publication Project. Dr. Thurman's interest in the history of the American Indian and of the American West has brought him to the Newberry on several previous occasions. In 1986–87, he spent six months as a Smith Center fellow, working on the identification of South and Central Plains Indian groups on maps up to the formation of Indian reservations. Mel has now applied his talents to the analysis of the 1866 manuscript map of the Central Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, drawn for Major General Grenville Mellon Dodge and recently acquired by the library (See *Mapline* 51, pp. 6–7 and the opening article in this issue). The Smith Center and the Holzheimer Project plan to publish in due course a facsimile of the Dodge Map accompanied by an essay written by Dr. Thurman.

Thomas Willcockson joined the Smith Center staff in January as an administrative assistant. Tom is no stranger to the library or to the Center. He is a historical illustrator whose maps and drawings recreating past landscapes and structures have graced several recent Smith Center publications, including last year's *Measuring a Vision* and *Rural Images* exhibit catalogues. Tom is currently collaborating with Center director David Buisseret on two major publication projects, *History on the Map: Interpreting U.S. History through Maps* and *Historic Illinois from the Air.*

Newberry Acquisitions

This map of Madagascar was drawn by Giacomo Gastaldi, and engraved by Fernando Bertelli in 1567. It seems to be the first detailed printed map of the island, and draws heavily upon the manuscript maps of the Portuguese and of the French Dieppe School. Although the island is mentioned by Ptolemy, and described in a gross way by Marco Polo, it was not until the 1540s that the first fairly accurate and detailed images emerged, on the planispheres of the Dieppe School.

The history of Madagascar, now the largest island of the Malagasy Republic, seems to indicate that it was peopled both from Africa and from Indonesia, with a later sprinkling of Muslims. Several European powers—the Portuguese, the French and the English among them—had early relations with the indigenous rulers, and the French for a while established a base there in the seventeenth century.

The French renewed their intrusion in the later nineteenth century, and from 1896 to 1945 Madagascar was a French colony. Since 1958 it has been a member state of the French Community, and its place-names are a mixture of indigenous and French forms. Not many of today's forms can be recognized on Gastaldi's map, which emerges from a period of contact before the Europeans really knew much more about the island than its gross shape as seen from the sea.

Map of Madagascar by Giacomo Gastaldi and Fernando Bertelli (1567)

Briefly Noted

Obituary

T. E. (Ted) Layng, well known as a cartographic archivist/map librarian and historian of cartography and the former Chief of the National Map Collection (Map Division) of the Public Archives of Canada from 1955 to 1973, died on 27 September 1988 at Kingston General Hospital.

Mr. Layng joined the Staff of the Public Archives in 1948. He had recently graduated from Queen's University where he had studied history following military service during the Spanish Civil War and World War II. During his years in the Map Division, he oversaw a division which increased from 20,000 maps and plans to approximately 500,000. He was the initiator of the idea to found a national association of map curators—the Association of Canadian Map Libraries founded in 1967, of which he served as the first President and of which he became the first Honorary Member. As a scholar, he is perhaps best known for his unsurpassed reference work on sixteenth-century cartography, the catalogue *Sixteenth-Century Maps Relating to Canada* published in 1958 and his editing of and additions to W. F. Ganong's famous book on Canadian cartography, *Crucial Maps in the Early Cartography and Place Nomenclature of the Atlantic Coast of Canada*, published in 1964. He also published numerous articles on both history of cartography and map custodianship.

Ted Layng is survived by his wife, Margaret of R.R. 1 Seeley's Bay, Ontario, four children—Sandra Layng-Wolff of Seeley's Bay, Patricia Layng-Costello of Kitchener, Anthony of Ottawa, Michael of Seeley's Bay, and a number of grandchildren.

Betty Kidd

Conferences and Exhibitions

The Land of Norumbega Exhibition and Conference. The Maine Humanities Council, supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, has been implementing a two-year project designed to foster research and education about Maine and the Northeast in what is called "the age of exploration and settlement, 1500–1700." Part of the project is a major exhibition of rare maps, globes and atlases, which was on view at the Portland Museum of Art between 15 November 1988 and 15 January 1989. This exhibition contained much material from the L.M.C. Smith Collection, recently donated to the University of Southern Maine, supplemented by items from other local collections. All in all, it offered a full and remarkable image of the Amerindian and European presences on this part of the North American coast. The exhibition was organized by Susan Danforth, of The John Carter Brown Library, who also wrote an extensive catalog, available from the Maine Humanities Council.

Another part of the project was a conference, held on December 2nd and 3rd, 1988, at which the major speaker was Professor David Quinn, who has worked so much on this subject. One of the two themes was "European settlement and encounter," and here there were lively exchanges between anthropologists and archaeologists, for there are many open problems in the early history of the region. The second theme concerned cartographic history and had several participants from the midwest. J.B. Harley spoke about "New England Cartography and the Native Americans," maintaining that European cartographers, by such devices as the changing of Amerindian place-names, succeeded in driving their original inhabitants off the map, both literally and figuratively. David Buisseret gave an account of the maps of the Dieppe School, drawing attention to the ethnographic information which they contain, and David Woodward spoke about "Norumbega and the Sixteenth-Century Italian Map Trade." The conference attracted a remarkable number of local people, who from their questions sounded as if they were encouraged in their task of researching and teaching various aspects of the early history of their state.

Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Associations. In an effort of the reduce the duplication of certain efforts of the growing number of cartographic-related organizations in North America, twenty-seven delegates from eleven of these organizations met at Chicago's Newberry Library on 9 and 10 November 1988. Alberta Auringer Wood gave the keynote address for the meeting. There followed presentations on map librarianship and cartographic research by Roman Drazniowsky, Curator of the American Geographic Society Collection in Milwaukee, Chauncy D. Harris, Professor Emeritus of Geography at the University of Chicago, David Buisseret of the Newberry Library, Betty Kidd from the National Archives of Canada, Ralph Ehrenberg from the Library of Congress, and John Dwyer from the National Archives of the United States. The Congress resolved to develop a mechanism for the pooling and dissemination of news of common interest and to attempt to cease duplication in the publication of map library directories. It is hoped that another such congress can be convened in 1990 and at least every five years thereafter, with wider attendance, and with a stated focus on map librarianship. For further information contact Christopher Baruth, Congress Coordinator, American Geographical Society Collection, P. O. Box 399, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

Library of Congress. An exhibition on the history of geological mapping will be mounted to accompany the 28th International Geological Congress (IGC), meeting in Washington, DC 9–19 July 1989. The IGC also plans a poster session on the history of geological mapping (see *Mapline* number 51, p. 11).

Library of Congress. An exhibition entitled "Mapping the American Civil War" is on view through April 1989 outside the reading room of the Geography and Map Division, on the B level of the James Madison Building. The exhibit includes 60 maps, plans, and views chosen by Richard W. Stephenson from the Library's extensive holdings of Civil War cartography. Manuscript and printed topographic maps, battle scenes and plans, published both for military use and popular consumption, are all represented in the exhibit. In conjunction with the exhibit, the Library of Congress is publishing a second edition of Mr. Stephenson's guide to the Library's collection of Civil War maps, appropriately titled *Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in the Library of Congress*. Price and ordering information may be obtained from Ms. M. Wagner, Library of Congress, Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20540.

Through October 1989 **Colonial Williamsburg** in Virginia celebrates the early cartography of America with an exhibit featuring 40–50 maps and seven copper plates. Admission to the exhibit, "Mapping Colonial America," is gained by purchase of one of the historical park's combination passes, or separately at $6.50.

Fellowships, Employment and Awards

The Office for Map History at the **University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee** is now offering short-term fellowships to support research in the American Geographical Society Collection, which since 1978 has been housed at the university. For information and application forms, write J.B. Harley, Director, Office for Map History, Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P. O. Box 399, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

The John Carter Brown Library in Providence, Rhode Island has awarded **Karol Ann Lawson** a research fellowship for her project "The North American Landscape as Depicted on Illuminated Manuscript Maps of the Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries."

A.A. Publications is looking for a historian-writer interested in the history of North America to 1783, and who has some spare time over the next two years or so, to carry out research into the lives of explorers of the North American continent, with a view to publication. Brief details please to A.A. Publications, 31a High Street, East Grinstead, West Sussex RH19 3AF, England.

The American Geographical Society of New York has received a $7,500 grant to plan a long-awaited new edition of the *Columbia Gazetteer of the World*.

Bernard V. Gutsell, editor of *Cartographica* in its various incarnations from 1964 to the present was given an honorary LLD by York University on 15 June 1988 in recognition of his service as a geographer, cartographer, and editor.

Publications and Products Available

Geographic Notes, published by the U.S. Office of The Geographer and Global Issues, provides geographical perspectives on current affairs relevant to U.S. foreign policy. For example, the 29 July 1988 issue featured short articles on the geographical distribution of AIDS, Economic refugee policies, African refugee problems, the maritime boundary settlement between the U.S.S.R. and Sweden, and the ethnic profile of Soviet Armenia and Azerbaijan. These brief analyses are illustrated with excellent black-and-white thematic maps (though the use of of Mercator's projection for a map of the distribution of AIDS cases was unfortunate). Changes in foreign geographic names and boundaries are also noted. Through July 1988, eight numbers of *Geographic Notes* had been published. Further information about the publication may be had from the Office of The Geographer and Global Issues, Room 8742, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

Four numbers of the **Israel Map Collectors Society Journal** have been published through March 1988. Membership in the society is IS25 ($25 abroad). For information write the society at 4 Brenner Str., Jerusalem, Israel 92103.

The Australian Map Circle recently published a full-color **facsimile of James Wyld's ca. 1851 map of Australia**. The edition is limited to 250 copies. The $50 (Australian) price is inclusive of postage and handling. Write the Australian Map Circle, P.O. Box E133, Queen Victoria Terrace, A.C.T. 2600, Australia.

Global Pursuit, is the National Geographic Society's entry into the trivia game market with a cartographic twist. Success in the game depends not only on the ability to answer geographical questions in five categories (rated easy, medium, and difficult) but also on one's ability to connect adjacent pentagonal pieces of five thematic world maps. For those confused by the unusual maps that result, the set includes a reference world map (alas! on the recently superseded Van der Grinten projection). Players lulled into a sense of security by the simplicity of geographical questions on other trivia games will find the higher-level questions in this game challenging, and the map assembly keeps the game unpredictable. The game costs $19.95, and is available from the National Geographic Society, Washington, DC 20036.

Recent Publications

Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica, volumes 1 and 2/Günter Schilder. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, 1986–1987. 171 + 171 p., 257 pl.; 2 map facsimile portfolios, 50 + 45 sheets, 40 × 56cm. ISBN 9064 69 561 X; 90 6469 573 3 (Order from Uitgeverij Canaletto, PO Box 68, 2400 AB Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands, Dfl. 275 for each volume, including text volume and map portfolio. The edition of each volume is limited to 500 copies.)

Leo Bagrow, in his *History of Cartography*, called the century after 1570 the "the century of atlases." True enough the atlases of that golden time for Dutch and Flemish cartography are rightly placed among the greatest cartographic achievements of any period. However, one result of the attention paid to Dutch atlases is that other early modern products of the Netherlands' map trade that are also deserving of scholarly scrutiny have not always received as much as they might. This is cer-

tainly true of Dutch wall maps. We know from their cameo appearances in several celebrated paintings [On this subject, see for example, Svetlana Alpers, "The Mapping Impulse in Dutch Art," in *Art and Cartography*, edited by David Woodward (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987), pp. 51–96] that wall maps were familiar features of seventeenth-century Dutch middle class homes. Most likely, they were, as much as atlases, responsible for the great flowering of popular, commercial cartography we trace to this period; and in their execution, these early printed wall maps attained a beauty which has not since been matched. So that first century of the Dutch map trade might just as appropriately be known as the "century of wall maps."

Claes Jansz. Visscher, "XVII Provinciarum Inferioris Germaniae" (Amsterdam, 1630)

The lower profile of the wall map in cartographic historiography is undoubtedly due to its fragility and consequent low rate of survival. Wall maps are constantly exposed to the elements, to damp and light, and when their usefulness ends, their size presents difficult storage problems. Thus, many of the most important of these maps from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have just barely survived in a few copies, or have not survived at all. Dr. Schilder seems to have made it a personal mission to increase attention to early Dutch and Flemish wall maps, by making them more accessible to the international community of maps scholars and collectors. He has already published a series of facsimiles and studies of Dutch and Flemish wall maps of the world entitled *Wall-Maps of the 16th and 17th Centuries,* and the present work adopts a similar format while aiming at a more complete "inventory of rare and precious Dutch maps and charts of the period 1550 and 1700."

Schilder's title for this undertaking recalls the two similarly structured studies of Italian and Portuguese cartography by Roberto Almagià and Armando Cortesâo, respectively, and Schilder follows roughly their model. Each installment of *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* is published in two parts. A text volume in large format accommodates large and beautiful photographs of details and maps related to three or four featured wall maps, which are themselves sumptuously reproduced in full-size facsimiles housed in a sturdy companion portfolio. The making of the wall maps and the biography of their makers are naturally the major themes of the text (printed side-by-side in Dutch and English), but Schilder has woven into this bio-bibliographic fabric several chapters addressing related themes and groups of maps. The study of Gerard de Jode's 1566 wall map of the Netherlands, for example, is the occasion for the bibliography both of maps by de Jode predating 1566 and of the regional maps of de Jode's principal source Jacob van Deventer. Similarly, Willem Jansz. Blaeu's 1608 wall map of the Netherlands inspired an essay on the history of the use of town views as wall-map decoration. One is quickly overwhelmed with the sheer volume of material Dr. Schilder has gathered; and though this series does not seem to be working (as it might) towards a coherent history of either the Dutch wall map or Dutch regional cartography, it will unquestionably become the foundation of any such work.

Volume I features three wall maps of the Low Countries, by de Jode (1566), Blaeu (1608), and Claes Jansz. Visscher (1636). Volume II features three maps by Abraham Ortelius, of the World (1564), of Asia (1567), and of Spain (1571), plus the map of the Low Countries by Joan Baptista Vrients (1605). Additional full-size facsimiles of related smaller maps are included in the portfolios. Future installments are planned devoted to the work of Joan Blaeu.

Sheppard's International Directory of Print and Map Sellers. London: Europa Publications, 1987. 268 p. ISBN 0-946653-25-9 (Order from Europa Publications Limited, 18 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3JN, England, £21)

The editors of this, the latest and most comprehensive guide to the international antiquarian map trade, note in their preface "that a few years ago, a directory of print and map sellers did not seem to be a viable project: the number of dealers was small and many dealt mainly in books. More recently, however, there has been a marked growth in trade and the market is showing every sign of continuing expansion." The appearance of this book in a series previously devoted exclusively to the antiquarian book trade indicates that map collecting has indeed gained the notice of a wider antiquarian audience. The present directory will not supersede another current published list, the *International Directory of Map Dealers* jointly published by Map Collector Publications and the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCOS). There is naturally some repetition of information, but this does not approach 100%; and Sheppard's is good deal more expen-

sive than the IMCOS publication. However, for the money one does get a index bringing together dealers by their specialties (such celestial cartography, road maps, thematic maps, and town plans). An alphabetical index is also included.

Grossmasstäbliche Karten vom Gebiet der DDR (1584–1945), second, expanded edition/edited by Wolfram Klaus. Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Kartographische Bestandsverzeichnisse, No. 1. Berlin: Deustche Staatsbibliothek (DDR), 1986. 204 p. ISSN 0233–0407; ISBN 3–7361–0013–2 (Order from Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, DDR)

This revision of the first part of an extremely useful inventory of the map holdings of the East German national library concerns itself with the large-scale cartography for the period 1584–1945 of the territory now governed by the German Democratic Republic. The library's holdings are extensive: 1102 separate maps and map series are described. Thus librarians, collectors, cartographic historians, and genealogists will find this book to be the most comprehensive checklist of the local cartography of that part of the world.

Lure of the Land: Texas County Maps and the History of Settlement/Joe B. Frantz and Mike Cox, edited by Roger A. Griffin. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1988. 228 p. ISBN 0–89096–353–3 (Order from Texas A&M University Press, Drawer C, College Station, Texas 77843, $72.50)

Lure of the Land is a sumptuously produced "coffee-table book" published by Texas A&M for the Texas General Land Office. Its greatest assets are the exquisite color reproductions of 81 nineteenth-century county land-ownership maps drawn from the archives of the Texas land office. These photo-reproductions are quite large (up to 16 × 9 inches), and so carefully done as to permit the use of most of them as map facsimiles, in some cases with the assistance of a good magnifying glass. These plates alone are worth the high price of the book. The maps are organized geographically and interspersed within seven accompanying regional essays on the history of the Euro-African settling of Texas. The essays are lively and aimed at a general audience, but will be disappointing to historical geographers and cartographic historians who might be led by the title to expect here an exercise in historic map interpretation. Only one map, of Brazos County, is closely analyzed—tantalizingly—in the introductory essay. Otherwise, the maps are scarcely mentioned by the text. This complaint aside, Texas historians, librarians, and genealogists, and collectors of American cartography will treasure this beautiful book.

Calendar

1 April 1989

Braham Norwick speaks to the New York Map Society on the cartography of Tibet, at the Museum of Natural History, in New York City, Room 419. In May, the Society will visit the Morgan Library.

2–7 April 1989

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping/American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing annual convention meets in Baltimore. For information, contact Peter H. Gibson, 1162 Bedford Court, Germantown, MD 20874.

5 April 1989

The Washington Map Society continues its series of talks on Federal government mapping with a discussion by Ralph Ehrenberg of the work of topographical engineers.

15 April 1989

The Chicago Map Society plans a trip to the Madison, Wisconsin headquarters of the History of Cartography publication project. Project directors David Woodward and Brian Harley will host this special noontime saturday meeting.

6 May 1989

Joint meeting of the Washington Map Society and the Delaware Valley Map Society in Philadelphia, with a lecture and dinner.

12–13 May 1989

"Imagining New Worlds: Factual and Figural Discovery during the Middle Ages," an interdisciplinary conference on the literature, imagery, and sociology of geographical and scientific discovery in medieval times, will convene at Lehman College, The City University of New York. Principal speakers include John Block Friedman, Gregory Guzman, Rachel Jacoff, and David Woodward. For further information, write Professor Scott D. Westrem, Department of English, Lehman College, The City University of New York, Bedford Park Boulevard West, Bronx, New York 10468; phone 212/960–8506 or 212/923–8516.

2 June 1989

Don Hoskins, Pennsylvania State Geologist, will lecture on geological mapping in Pennsylvania to the Delaware Valley Map Society at its annual meeting.

8–10 June 1989

The Society for the History of Discoveries holds its annual meeting in San Francisco in conjunction with the North American Society for Oceanic History. For information write Dr. Sanford H. Bederman, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303 (phone 404/651–3232), or Dr. William N. Still, Jr., Department of History East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858–4353 (phone 919/757–6097).

10–15 June 1989

Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association annual conference meets in New York. Details from Muriel Strickland, program planner, University Library, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182–0511 (Phone 619/594–5650).

24–29 June 1989

The Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) of the American Library Association will hold its annual conference in Dallas, Texas. For information contact the Program Chair, Mary Anne Waltz, Geography and Map Librarian, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 13244, telephone 315/423–4176 or 423–4158.

25 June–1 July 1989

The 13th International Conference on the History of Cartography takes place in Amsterdam, Leiden, and The Hague in The Netherlands. For information, write The Secretary of the International Conference on the History of Cartography, Marc Hameleers, Faculty of Geographical Sciences, University of Utrecht, P.O. Box 80115, 3508 TC Utrecht, The Netherlands.

17–24 August 1989

Budapest, Hungary will be the site of the 14th International Cartographic Conference of the International Cartographic Association (ICA). Interested parties may write the Conference Secretary, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, H-1373 Budapest, POB 546, Hungary.

24–27 August 1989

The International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes and Instruments will sponsor a symposium in conjunction with the Institute of Cartography of the Eötvös Loránd University following the meeting of the International Cartographic Conference in Budapest (see above). Inquiries should be directed to the Coronelli Society, Dominikanerbastei 21/28, A-1010 Vienna, Austria, or Professor István Klinghammer, the Institute of Cartography, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Kun Béla Tér 2, H-1083 Budapest, Hungary.